

Western Courier

Printed and Published, once a week,
by PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1828.

VOL. IX. NO. 446.

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, chearful services, and a weekly paper, the Western Courier has been adopted, and will therefore be as follows:—
Two dollars and a half per annum; or 100 dollars monthly, if paid in advance. No paper will be delivered except at the discretion of the Editor, and all dues are paid up. Advertising rates, one dollar and 50 cents the square for the first week, and 50 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage and taxes on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be paid.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches, plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 17

Extensive Coach Factory.

THE subscriber returns to his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lincoln and the people at large for the liberal patronage hitherto extended towards him for a number of years in the above business; the continual increase of custom has enabled the subscriber to enlarge his establishment and employ several additional hands, some of which with his own force are unexercised. He has from fifteen to 20 hands employed at the diff rent branches of the above business, which enable him to complete jobs at uncommonly short notice and decidedly superior to any ever manufactured in this section of country, both for durability and elegance of style. With care the subscriber warrants his work to stand good for 12 months. He has several thousand dollars worth of work in a state of forwardness which will be completed in a short time; he keeps constantly on hand Carriages of every description which he disposes of unusually low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as work can be purchased here as cheap as in Charles-
ton or elsewhere. MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, N. C. Nov. 24, 1828. 649

Couch Making Business.

BRown & HARRIS having formed a co-partnership in the above business, respectfully inform the citizens of the town of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have removed their Coach Making Establishment to the building formerly occupied by Jacob Kider, Esq., as a Store, three doors east of the Court House, on Main street; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a style equal if not superior to any ever done in the place. They have on hand, and will continue to make.

Carriages, Gigs, and Sulkies, of all descriptions, to order; or sell on accommodating terms to any person wishing to purchase.

From somewhat long experience in their line, and more strict attention to business, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize them.

REPAIRS, of every description, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

NATHAN BROWN,
GEO. M. HARRIS.

Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1828. 42

N. B. Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, a boy that can come well recommended, not under 16, not exceeding 18 years of age.

BROWN & HARRIS.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr.

REPECTFULLY inform his acquaintances and the public, that, having purchased Mr. Eben. Dickson's Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed the gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making

Boots and Shoes,

of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.

He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will enable him to make the most elegant kinds of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.

Owing to the pressure of the time, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe in trusting.

1354

His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes thereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage. Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1828.

Committed to the Jail

OF Lincoln County North Carolina, on the 14th inst. a Negro man who says his name is Charles about 30 years of age; about 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Edward Eakles of Wilkes county, Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailer.

November 29th, 1828. 314

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following Message of the President of the United States, was communicated to both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday, the 2d December, it being the 2d session of the 20th Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

[Conclusion.]

The United States of America, and the People of every State of which they are composed are each of them sovereign powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is Sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State, and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other.

The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of piracy.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the People and the Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The People of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both which must be its victims.

The Report from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the Report of the Major General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the arms, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing system of our relations with Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principle was adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also of proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to Christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization.

As independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell—as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavored to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate into our own institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be dispossessed as occasion might require; as hunters to be indemnified by trifling concessions for removal from the grounds, when their game was exasperated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of Christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires

that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already contributed to the security, as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honor and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediate after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our sea coast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads, examination for the course of canals, and labour for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbours, first commenced by the Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The reports exhibit in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all these fortifications, surveys and works of public improvement; and the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction, and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second, the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

In a third, the report of the annual Board of Visitors at the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erecting on various points of our Atlantic coast from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen a little short of one million of dollars.

For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoisseances and surveys since the last Session of Congress, for the civil construction upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about one million more of dollars have been drawn from the Treasury.

To these two millions of dollars are to be added to the appropriation of 250,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware River; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake—the Louisville and Portland, the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys and Piers on the coast; and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that Institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and the duties of military life. It is the living armoury of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labor, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals, the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of so-

ciety. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from beneficent proposals by several successive Boards of Visitors, to whose names, and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indian and in the Greek Seas has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the War between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred.

Licentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflicts of war upon the ocean.—With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American coast, and among the Islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these the honor of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles indicate the danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those Seas. To

the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of this institution, I invite the favourable consideration of Congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas, to examine the coasts, Islands, Harbours, Shoals, and Reefs in those Seas, and to ascertain their true situation. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable Legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second and perhaps a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the Act of Congress, of 3d of March, 1827, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. S. statements of the expenditures under that act, and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanctions, stores of ship timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its reproduction to supply at future and distant days the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption of it yearly for the commercial and for the military marine of our country.

The construction of the two Dry Docks at Charleston and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and enquiries to ascertain the expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been postponed, but to be the more effectually made. The Navy Yards of the United States have been examined, and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein; at Portsmouth, Charleston, Philadelphia, Washington and Gosport; and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared, and received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from five to 25 years, since 1792 till this time, in the number of Post Offices, which has grown from less than two hundred to nearly eight thousand; in the revenue yielded by them, which, from sixty-seven thousand dollars, has swollen to upwards of a million and a half, and in the number of Post Roads, which, from five thousand six hundred and forty two, have multiplied to one hundred and thirty six thousand. While, in the same period of time, the population of the army has been thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly forty, and of the revenue, and travelled miles, from twenty five for one. The increase of revenue, within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1813.

The expenditures of the Department, during the year which ended on the first of January, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about twenty five thousand dollars. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances and facilities, to the extent of near eight hundred thousand miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters of the arrangements of preceding years.

While the exact principle seems to be, that the amount levied by the Department should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this Government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purposes. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of money by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of Congress.

A Report from the Commissioners of the public buildings in this City exhibits the expenditures upon them in the course of the current year. It will be seen that the humane and benevolent intentions of Congress in providing, by the Act of 26th May, 1826, for the erection of a Penitentiary in this district, have been accomplished. The authority of further Legislation is now required for the removal to this tenement of the offenders against the laws, sentenced to atone by personal confinement for their crimes, and to provide a code for their employment and government while thus confined.

The Commissioners appointed conformably to the Act of 3d March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by the Government of Great Britain under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, closed their labors on the 30th of August last, by awarding to the claimants the sum of one million one hundred and ninety seven thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighteen cents; leaving a balance of seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, which was distributed rates among all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the Act.

The exhibits appended to the Report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, present the actual condition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid the Treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1827, and the first half of 1828, falls little short of two millions of dollars. The property of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchase of the public lands, limited, by the Act of 21st March last, to the fourth of July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention to regulation, disposal and preservation of this great national inheritance has by the People of the United States been intrusted.

Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The Constitution of the United States requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820. The laws under which the former enumerations were taken, were enacted at the Session of Congress immediately preceding the operation. But considerable inconveniences were experienced from the delay of legislation to so late a period. That law, like those of the preceding enumerations, directed that the census should be taken by the Marshals of the several districts and Territories, under instructions from the Secretary of State. The preparation and transmission of the Marshals of those instructions, required more time than was then allowed between the passage of the law and the day when the enumeration was to commence. The term of six months, limited for the returns of the Marshals, was also found even then too short; and must be more so now, when an additional population of at least three millions must be presented on the returns.

As they are to be made at the short session of Congress, it would, as well as from other considerations, be more convenient to commence the enumeration from an earlier period of the year than the first of August. The most favorable season would be the spring. On a review of the former

enumerations, it will be found, that the plan for taking every census has contained improvements upon that of its predecessor. The last is still susceptible of much improvement. The third census was the first at which any account was taken of the manufactures of the country. It was repeated at the last enumeration, but the returns in both cases were necessarily very imperfect. They must always be so, resting of course only on the communications voluntarily made by individuals interested in some of the manufacturing establishments. Yet they contain much valuable information, and may by some supplementary provision of the law, be rendered more effective. The columns of age, commencing from infancy, have hitherto been confined to a few periods, all under the number of 45 years. Important knowledge would be obtained by extending these columns, in intervals of human life. The labor of taking them would be a trifling addition to that already prescribed, and the result would exhibit comparative tables of longevity highly interesting to the country. I deem it my duty further to observe, that much of the imperfections in the last and perhaps of preceding enumerations proceeded from the inadequateness of the compensations allowed to the Marshals and their assistants in taking them.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part, in every constitutional provision which may receive their sanction during the session, tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, December 2, 1828.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.—Mr. Doherty presented a bill to provide for the final settlement of Executors and Administrators.

Mr. Wellborn presented the petition of J. Pennel of Wilkes.

Thursday, Dec. 4.—The senate were occupied most of this day in consideration of the resolutions for obtaining for this state a proportionate part of the public funds for the purpose of internal improvement.

The bill making an appropriation for draining Mattamuskeet lake, was rejected, 33 to 26.

Friday, Dec. 5.—Mr. Ramsey presented a bill to amend an act to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent expenses of Government.

Mr. Mears, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill giving compensation to Patrollers.

Mr. M. also reported from the same committee, that no explanation is necessary as to the effect produced on the commission of a Justice of the Peace by his being elected Sheriff.

Mr. Shober presented the petition of Susannah M. Houser, of Stokes. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit Joshua Pinion of Wilkes.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—The proposition of the other House, to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of receiving lists of taxable property; ascertaining the value of lands; and amending the revenue laws, was agreed to.

Mr. Mears, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to regulate costs on petitions for dower and partition.

Mr. Wellborn, from the joint select committee on the subject, reported a bill fixing the price hereafter to be paid for vacant lands, and permitting the entry of certain swamp lands.

Monday, Dec. 8.—The following engrossed bills passed their several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill concerning the Treasurer of Public Buildings, and the County Trustee of Buncombe county; the bill to incorporate Chorazin Chapter No. 13, in the town of Greensborough; which passed their several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair, on the bill for the better organization of the Supreme Court; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Allison presented a bill to alter the time of holding certain terms of the County Court of Iredell; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, made a report, recommending the rejection of the bill for the relief of wives in cases where husbands neglect to provide for the support of their families; which was concurred in.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Nash presented a bill to declare the effect of a null prosequi upon an indictment; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Wyche presented a bill supplementary to the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors, and also further to mitigate the severity of executions.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—The bill requiring the county trustees of Davidson and Rowan to pay the jurors of said counties, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain cases; and also into the expediency of making provision by law

from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to secure to Susannah M. Houser, of Stokes, such property as she may acquire; which was read the first time.

Mr. Love presented a bill to alter and amend the act of 1826, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians; Mr. Gray, a bill authorizing the justices of the County Courts of Randolph, Moore and Montgomery to appoint commissioners to run and establish the line between said counties;

Mr. Love presented a resolution in favor of Thomas Brown; which was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Love presented a resolution in favor of James Bryson, jr. which was read and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to compel the major

general to review the regiments of Davidson county separately was amended on motion of Mr. Smith of Davidson and Mr. Burdin, read the second and third times and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 6.—The engrossed bill to restore to credit William Farrell, of Montgomery, was read the second time and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of an providing by law, that the real plaintiff in an action of ejectment may recover the mesne profits of the land in such action.

Mr. Gaston presented the memorial of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, of New Garden Yearly meeting, protesting against being compelled to bear arms.

Friday, Dec. 5.—The bill regulating the taking of depositions; the bill to repeal in part, the 3d section of an act passed in 1806, to revise the Militia Laws of this State, relative to the Infantry, and to repeal the 9th and 10th sections of an act passed in 1813, to amend the Militia laws; were respectively read the second and third times and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Williams presented a bill to compel the Major General to review each regiment in the County of Davidson, separately.

Mr. Graham presented a bill requiring the oaths of two disinterested witnesses for the removal of soils. Read the first time.

Mr. Newland presented a bill to legitimate Joseph Smith and Mary Bentley of Burke. Read the first time.

Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition of Andrew Walker, of Mecklenburg. Concurred in.

Mr. Latham moved to instruct the same committee to inquire into the expediency of making persons who stay executions equally liable with the securities; which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Bogle, the committee of Finance were instructed to enquire into the propriety of increasing the tax on all Equestrian Performers, Stage Plays, &c.

The bill to alter the name of George P. Coggedge, of Anson, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—The engrossed bill to restore Joshua Pinion, of Wilkes, to credit, was postponed indefinitely on its first reading.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill concerning the treasurer of public buildings, and the county trustee of Buncombe county; and Mr. Mendenhall, a bill to incorporate Chorazin Chapter No. 13, in the town of Greensborough; which passed their several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair, on the bill for the better organization of the Supreme Court; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Allison presented a bill to alter the time of holding certain terms of the County Court of Iredell; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, made a report, recommending the rejection of the bill for the relief of wives in cases where husbands neglect to provide for the support of their families; which was concurred in.

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Wednesday, Dec. 10.—The bill requiring the county trustees of Davidson and Rowan to pay the jurors of said counties, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain cases; and also into the expediency of making provision by law

for the relief of insolvent persons confined in prison for the fine and costs of State Prosecutions.

Mr. Saileclair presented the petition of sundry citizens of Wilkes county, praying for an appropriation to repair the public road leading from Hickman's ford across the Brushy Mountain. Referred:

Mr. Clayton presented a bill requiring the major general of the 6th division to review the regiments of Rowan county at the usual regimental muster grounds.

On motion of Mr. Stedman, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relating to merchants and retailers as to authorize merchants, paying a store house, to sell spirits by the small measure.

Mr. Boykin, from the Military committee, reported the bill to place Quakers, Moravians, Mennonites and Dunkards on equal footing with the other freemen of the State, without amendment.

Mr. Boykin also made a report, requesting to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the religious society of Friends of New Garden, Guilford county; which was agreed to.

The engrossed bill making provision for compensating jurors, so far as regards the counties of Lincoln, Moore, Rutherford and Anson, was, on motion of Mr. Newland, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Newland presented a resolution in favor of Christopher Bottles, of Burke. Referred.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Fisher, and adopted:

Whereas there exists no history of events that transpired in this State subsequent to the year 1776; and whereas it is due to the character of the State, and to the memory of our patriotic ancestors that their sacrifices and achievements in the cause of liberty should be authentically transmitted to posterity: Therefore,

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed, with instructions to enquire into the propriety of adopting some measure to encourage the publication of such a work; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Congress..... Nothing has as yet transpired in congress worthy of special notice. In the H. of R. on the 2d inst. the several points in the President's message, were referred to appropriate committees. The subject of organising the militia, which was taken up at the last session, was referred to a select committee, and instructions sent to the committee on military pensions, to revise and amend the existing laws on that subject. On

Thursday the several standing committees were appointed, and a few resolutions of a public nature were laid upon the table. On Friday, Mr. Long offered a resolution, to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the duty on salt and molasses, which was rejected without debate—ayes 36, noes 102. The N. Journal is of opinion, from this vote, that the tariff will not be touched during the present session.

In Senate, on Friday, Mr. Johnson of Ky. obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland Road, for erecting toll gates, &c.

In the Senate, on Monday, a special committee on French spoliations was chosen by ballot; and the senate went into the choice of the standing committee, by ballot. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Gilmer offered a resolution, for obtaining information relative to the military academy at West Point; and Mr. Allen, one on the subject of reducing the duty on tea; a message was received from the President, inclosing a statement of the various works of internal improvement, commenced or projected; Mr. Chilton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner in each State, whose duty it should be to make inquiry, and submit annual reports, as to the internal condition of the several States, with a view to regulate the appropriations for the benefit of the States; but the resolution was promptly rejected.

The following are some of the most important committees in the House of Representatives.

Committee on Elections.—Messrs. Anderson, of Maine, Alston, Claiborne, Phelps, Stover, Davenport, of Ohio, and Randolph, of New Jersey.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Sprague, Verplanck, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer, and Smyth, of Va.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. McCoy, Whittlesey, Barber, of Con. Clark, of N. Y. McIntire, Ramsay and Lea.

Committee of Commerce.—Messrs. Campbell, Newton, Gorham, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland and De Graff.

Committee on the Public Lands.—Messrs. Isaacs, Vinton, Jennings, Duncan, Shepperd, Hunt and Gurley.

Committee on the Post Office.—Messrs.

McKean, Tracy, Marples, Conner, McGee, Hodges and Russell.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Alexander, of Va. and Washington.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. P. Barbour, Buchanan, Rives, Wickliffe, Kerr, Storrs, and Bell.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Wolfe, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J. Fry, Healey, Wingate and Sloane.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Johnson, of New York, J. S. Barbour, Gale, Maynard, Barnard, Bartley and Chambers.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Buckner, Moore of Al. Earl, Sterigere, Bates of Missouri, Nuckolls and Blake.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. McLay, Stevenson of Pa. Condict, Moore of Ky. Wright of N. York, Stanberry and Martin.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. McLean, McKee, Carson, Daniels, Swan, Lumpkin, and Smith of Indians.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Everett, Taylor, Archer, Sergeant, Owen, Polk and Wilde.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Floyd of Ga. Hobbs, Orr and Buck.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Bartlett, Crowningshield, Carter, Miller, Darley, and Ripley.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Roan, Wilson of Md. Barlow, Marindale, Merwin and Culpeper.

Committee on the Territories.—Messrs. Strong, Clarke of Ky. Wright of Ohio, Green, Garow, Armstrong and Fort.

Committee on Military Pensions.—Messrs. Mitchell of Pen. Bates, of Mass. Lawrence, Long, Lecompte, Forward and Markell.

Committee of Revision and unfinished business.—Messrs. Pearce, Reid and Pierson.

Committee of Accounts.—Messrs. Allen, Plant, and Anderson of Pa.

Committee on the Fifth Census.—Messrs. Storrs, Buchanan, Holmes, Little, Daniel, Johns and Duncan.

Committee on the Militia.—Thompson of Geo. Findlay, Ward, McHatton, Tucker, of S. C. Taliaferro, and King.

Georgia Legislature.—Among other bills introduced into the present Legislature of Georgia, we notice the following.

A Bill, to compel the Solicitors and Attorney General to give bond and security—and,

To compel the purchasers of personal property that is mortgaged to give bond to the mortgagee.

To compel justices of the peace to give bonds for the payment of money collected by them.

To change the time of the meeting of the Legislature to the 3d Monday in November.

To repeal the act establishing the Office of Civil Engineer.

To abolish penitentiary confinement.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have obtained Licences to practise the Law, during the present term of this Court:

In the County Courts.—Jesse Speight, of Greene, M. Patton, of Buncombe, and Sam. F. Wilson, of Craven.

In the Superior Courts.—Richd. E. Fortune, of Buncombe, and William J. Anderson, of Cumberland; and John H. Wheeler, of Herford.

Mexico.—Intelligence has been received at Philadelphia from Mexico, which states, that satisfactory information had been received by the government of that republic, of the intention of Spain to endeavor to re-conquer that country. Preparations were every where making to repel the threatened invasion.

Commodore Porter was still at Vera Cruz at the last dates, in command of the Mexican squadron.

Augusta, Geor. Dec. 8..... A few months past, it was a very general impression that the cotton crop of this year would not exceed that of the last, which fell short of the crop of 1826 by nearly 300,000 bales. It is now believed that the opinion was erroneous—that the present crop will be a full one, but little, if any, inferior to that of 1826. The quality is superior to any of the crops of late years. Great quantities have arrived within ten days, several of the warehouses averaging in their receipts 200 bales per day.

The price is not altered from our last quotations, being from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. In consequence of the rise of grain in Europe, reported in the accounts received by the *Roman*, at New-York, all the flour that could be bought in Baltimore on the 1st inst. at or under 87 50, was immediately taken. An offer of 27 1/2 cts. per gallon for 100 bbls. Whiskey, was refused the same day.

Columbia, S. C. Dec. 5.—Cotton 83 to 91; corn 45 to 4

New Tailor's Shop.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public, that he has

Tailoring Business
in the town of Salisbury, in the New-Shop on the cross street next door to Mr. Murphy's Store, near Mr. Torrence's Store, and convenient to the business part of the town; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

He receives the fashions from Philadelphia and New-York regularly as they change, which will enable him to make up fine Coats, &c. in the most fashionable and elegant style. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work cheaper than heretofore. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will give him a trial, as he feels certain he can please them, both in his work and prices.

WADE W. HAMPTON.

Nov. 14, 1828. 14

The Tailoring Business.

BENJAMIN FRALEY,

TILL carries on the above business, in all its branches, at the shop heretofore occupied by him, on Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, in the town of Salisbury.

He continues to receive the London, Paris, and Philadelphia Fashions, regularly as they change; which will enable him to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with the most tasteful and elegant kinds of Garments, made up with as much "skill," he hopes, as his neighbors can rightfully lay claim to.... of which, however, he is not disposed to boast overmuch, leaving it to the good sense of his customers to be themselves the judges of what is good *sartre*. As he employs the best of *journeymen*, and has no apprentices, he thinks he has a right to say his work will be well done; and he warrants it to be so. Owing to the great scarcity of money, cheapness of produce, &c. he will work *lower* than any other tailor in this part of the country, who will do *good work* as he does.

Cutting out, of all kinds of Garments, done on the shortest notice.

He will offer to teach Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, which is practised by all the fashionable tailors in the United States.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and hopes to merit it by works, rather than by *extravagant profusions*.

October 7, 1828.

Fall Fashions!
SILAS TEMPLETON

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which during his absence was conducted by his partner, Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them full effect, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that their execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,

SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828. 14

**225,000 acres of LAND
FOR SALE!!**

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty-five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood, in the state of North Carolina on the waters of Swannano, French Broad, Tuckaseege and Oconaluftee Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suite the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of Iron Ore have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville. JAS. COOK, Agent.

Nov. 14th, 1828. 6mt66

Important Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a *Debtors Trust* executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan County, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of Land, containing Five Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin River, adjoining George Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

Likewise, his undivided interest, being one-third of a Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

Also, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Holton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan County.

Twelve Negroes, Men, Women, and Children, all very likely. 8 Horses, Stock of Cattle and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Riding Chair and Harness, 1 Stil and Tub, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The sale to commence between the hours of twelve and two on the above mentioned day and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN C. BLUM, Trustee.

Nov. 10th, 1828. 10:50

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, *SWAN CORP.* Number 615, inclusive, at the Factory offices, from Payetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent. Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

House and Shop and Goods.

THE subscriber will sell, in a public sale, (if not previously sold privately) a valuable House and Lot, in the town of Salisbury, formerly owned and occupied by William Howard. The dwelling and out-houses are nearly new, and very commodious; the lot is large, and pleasantly situated. A great bargain can be had in the premises.

Also, will be sold by the subscriber, three tracts of Land, containing 700 or 800 acres, within 4 miles of Salisbury, near the Walker's road. The land is good, and well timbered; and will be sold all together, or divided to sell. Purchaser. A reasonable credit will be given for part of the purchase money. For further particulars inquire of BENJAMIN HOWARD.

Dec. 9th, 1828. 5:49

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County, Equity: October Term, 1828: Isaac Heath John Heath and John Chadwick vs. William R. Toomey and Geo. W. Montgomery. It appearing to the court that George W. Montgomery one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said George W. Montgomery, to appear at the next term of this court, and plead answer, or demur. Otherwise the bill in this case will be taken *pro confesso* against him and heard ex parte. RICH'D. M. HOBSON, c. m. o. Nov. 28th 1828. 5:49

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County, Equity: October Term, 1828: Isaac Heath John Heath and John Chadwick vs. Wm. R. Toomey and Geo. W. Montgomery. It appearing to the court that Geo. W. Montgomery, one of the defendants in the case, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said George W. Montgomery, to appear at the next term of this court, and plead answer or demur. Otherwise the bill in this case will be taken *pro confesso* against him and heard ex parte. RICH'D. M. HOBSON, c. m. o. Nov. 28th 1828. 6:49

State of North Carolina.

BURKE County Superior Court of Law, Sept. Term 1828: Margaret Conway vs. John Conway: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court and plead on the 4th Monday of March next Given under my hand W. W. ERWIN, C. J. C. 3mt56 By E. A. ERWIN, D. C.

State of North Carolina, Haywood county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1828: Petition for Divorce. Eleanor Coleman, vs. Daniel W. Coleman; it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, from the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant is not a resident of this state, therefore, on motion of the plaintiff, by her attorney, Felix Atly, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law for Haywood, to be held at the court-house in Waynesville, on the 4th Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken, *pro confesso*, set for hearing, exparte, and decided accordingly. Witness John B. Love, clerk of our said court, at office, in Waynesville, the 2d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of September, 1828, and 53d year of American Independence. 6:50 JOHN B. LOVE, C. P. K.

State of North Carolina, Haywood county.

PHILIP CHAMBERS, to the use of Jesse Moody, vs. Mary Street, Adm'ris. of John Street, dec'd. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that there is not personal assets in the hands of the Administratrix to satisfy the plaintiff's debt; and it appearing further to the court, that Nimpod Street, Baswell Pardie, and Frances his wife, Jabez Murry and Nancy his wife, heirs of John Street, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks successively, that they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county of Haywood, at the court-house in Waynesville, on the 4th Monday of December next, to shew cause, if any they can, why judgment final shall not be had against the real estate of John Street, dec'd. to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Robert Love, clerk of our said court, at office, the last Monday of September 1828, and in the 53d year of American Independence. Issued the 13th of October, 1828. 3:47 ROBERT LOVE, C. P. K.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828: Catharine Rhine vs. Michael Rhine: Petition for divorce and alimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, otherwise it will be taken, *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence of the United States. 3mt57 LAWSON HENDERSON.

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET. Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 64

Administrator's Sale.

ON Thursday, the 5th day of January next, will be sold, at the late dwelling of SAMUEL GUY, dec'd. in Iredell county, near Spring Grove, *Tucker Long Street*, *Altoona*, *Harrisburg*, *Philadelphia*, *and Kitchen Furniture*, *Clock*, *Table*, *Pad*, *W. C. G.* A credit of twelve months will be given, on the purchases exceeding bonds, with approved security. Sale to continue, till all the property is sold. RUFUS REED, Adm'r. 5:49

Dec. 5th, 1828. 5:49

State of Samuel Guy.

HAVING qualified, at the last court of pleas and quarter sessions for Iredell county, as Administrator on the estate of SAMUEL GUY, late of said county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate to make settlement with me as speedily as possible; those having claims against the estate, will bring them in, legally authenticated, as by act of assembly provided, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. RUFUS REED, Adm'r. 5:49

Dec. 5th, 1828. 5:49

Estate of Nehemiah Hearn.

THE subscriber having qualified, at January term, 1828, of Montgomery county court, as Administrator on the estate of Nehemiah Hearn, dec'd. gives notice to all those holding claims against the said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, as prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. RUFUS REED, Adm'r. 5:49

Dec. 5th, 1828. 5:49

Estate of Dudley Forrest.

THE Executors to the last will and testament of Dudley Forrest, late of Montgomery county, dec'd. qualified at last April term of the court for said county; and no give notice to those holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar thereof. EBENEZER HEARN, Ex't'r. NANCY HEARN, Ex't'r. 5:49

Dec. 5th, 1828. 5:49

Joseph Byers' Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executors of the last will and Testament of Joseph Byers, dec'd. at November sessions of Iredell county. All persons indebted to said dec'd. are hereby requested to make prompt payment, and all persons having claims against said dec'd. are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar thereof. JAMES S. BYERS' WASHINGTON BYERS, Executors. 5:49

Nov. 24, 1828. 5:49

Notice.

THE subscribers having been qualified as Executors to the last will and Testament of John Lindsay late of Davidson county deceased, hereby give notice for all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to us properly authenticated for payment, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. ZEBULON HUNT, WILLIAM KENNEDY, Executors. November 10th, 1828. 4:47

DAVID BEATY, Executor. 5:47

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the house of the subscriber, on Tuesday the 6th of January next, the following property, belonging to the estate of Thomas Beatty, sen. dec'd. Three likely Negro Men, and one Negro Woman; and various articles of Household Furniture; when due attendance, and twelve month credit, will be given by me,

DAVID BEATY, Executor. 5:47

Sept. 24, 1828. 5:47

Committed to Jail.

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Carle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. F. SLATER, Shf. 31

Sept. 24th, 1828. 5:47

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is Bill, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away before Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond, N. C. CHARLES PHELPS, Jailer. Wilkesboro, May 30, 1828. 21

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff. Oct. 17, 1828. [39] of Mecklenburg county.

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 16th day of this instant, a negro man, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Jacob Austin, of Montgomery county, North Carolina.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff. Oct. 17, 1828. [39] of Mecklenburg county.

Committed to the Jail

OF Montgomery County, Nov. 16th 1828, a Negro boy named Jim, who says he belongs to Col. Crane of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

444 A. FORREST, Jailer.

It is expected that Sugar can be very easily produced in South Carolina, from the water-melon which grows in great perfection in that state. A landlord of a public house in the interior of the state, is said to have made all the sugar he used from water-melons of his own raising. Maple sugar from the west and north have been frequently sent to New York for sale.

Inviolable Seal.—A letter closed

with the white of an egg, cannot be

opened by the steam of boiling water,

like the common wafer, as the steam